HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

General Provisions. OF THE PARENTAL AND FILIAL DUTIES. Sec. 757. It shall be the duty of all children with n the years of legal majority, to obey all the lawful and moral commands of their parents, respecting first as most bligatory, those of the father, and next those of the mother, and adopted as by law allowed, the lawful and moral commands of the parents by alop ion, and in default of natural or adopted arents, the lawful and moral commands of the guardians apointed according to law. And in case of continued, willful and setting the disobedience, on the part of a child, it shall be lawful

for any police or district justice, upon complaint being made by any parent or guardian, to cause the said child to be arrested and brought before him. And should it appear to the said justice, upon complaint being made by any parent or guardian, to cause the said child to be arrested and brought before him. And should it appear to the said justice. tioe that such child is guilty of continued, willful and obstimate disobedience, he shall sentence the said child to imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten days; provided, however, that no child under ten years of age shall be amenable to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 758. Parents, that is say, first the father, and then the mother, or in case they be both dead, guardisns legally appointed, shall have control over the actions, the conduct and the education of their children within the years of legal majority. They shall have the right, at all times, to recover possession of their children by habeus corpus, and of moderate chastisement for their good; and it shall be the duty of all parents and guardians to set a good example before their children; to provide, to the best of their ability, for their support and education; to see that they are instructed in a knowledge of the Christian religion; to use their best endeavors to keep them from idleness and vice of all kinds; and to inculcate upon them habits deness and vice of all kinds; and to inculcate upon them habits of industry, economy and Lyalty; and it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any Circuit Court of this kingdom, on a complaint being laid before him against any parent, that he or she is encouraging their children in ignorance and vice, to summon such parent before him, and upon its being proved to his satisfaction, to bind out such child within the years of legal pajority, to some person of good moral character, to be well supported trained to good habits, and taught at least the radiments of knowledge.

ART. XXIX .- Of the Census.

Sec. 759. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Education, under its direction, in the year 1800, and every sixth year, thereafter, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the kingdom, to be laid before the king and Legislature for their consideration. Every census shall comprise, in distinct columns, the number of inhabitants in each district, the number of each sex, and such other particulars as the Board of Education may direct; and shall show the in-

Sec. 760. To enable the President of the Board of Education to carry into execution the design of the last preceding section, he is hereby authorized to make all necessary inquiries; and all persons are required, under pain of a fine, not to exceed five dollars, to be imposed by any judge, to this wer, to the best of their knowledge, all questions propounded by said President, or by any of his agents, relating to, and nessary for, the making of a complete census.

Sec. 761. The necessary expenses of making any census shall be paid by the Minister of Finance, upon the order of the Board of Education, out of any moneys appro-priated by the Legislature for that object OF THE REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND

MARRIAGES Sec. 762. The school-superintendent of each district shall, under instructions from the Board of Education, appoint from among school-teachers, or other suitable per-sons, a registrar of births, deaths and marriages, for his district, whose duty it shall be to record all births, deaths and marriages, within said district, and to fill suitable blanks for that purpose, to be furnished by the Board of Education. Such registrars shall report, quarterly, to the school-superintendent of the district, whose duty it shall be, quarterly, to embody in one, all such reports, and forward a copy thereof to the President of the Board

Sec. 765. If the report of the registrar shall be correct, in the opinion of the school-superintendent, he shall be authorized to give an order on the school-treasurer of the district, for an amount equal to three cents each, for every birth, death and marriage recorded; and this sum shall be paid out of the school funds of the district.

Sec. 764. It shall be the duty of the Board of Edusation to furnish the several school-superintendents, for distribution among the registrars, the necessary blanks, for the purpose contemplated in this article.

765. It shall be the duty of the of schools, in each district, to publish the names of the persons appointed by him, to register the births and deaths in his district; and it shall be incumbent upon the father, if living, of any child born in this kingdom, and if not living, or if the child be illegitimate, upon the mother, within three months after the birth of such child, to notify some registrar of births and deaths in the district, of the name and sex and date of the sirth of said child. It shall also be incumbent on the nearest relative of legal age, of any deceased person, to notify some re-garary of births and deaths in his district, of the name and sex of the deceased, within one week after such decease. Any neg-lect to make such notification, shall subject the definquent, on conviction before any police or district justice, to a fine of one dollar.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS TO GRANT MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Sec. 766. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to appoint a suitable number of agents in the several districts of the kingdom, whose duty it shall be to grant marriage licenses, agreeably with the laws; which agents shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each license, to be paid by the party applying therefore. Any such agent who shall charge more than that amount for any such license, or who shall receive a bribe for the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, upon conviction before any police or district leader.

Sec. 767. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Education, to furnish the agents aforesaid with the necessary blanks for marriage beenses; and it shall be the duty of said agents, at the close of each year, to transmit a copy of all the hecenses granted by them during the year, to the said floard, who shall preserve a record of the same; and the agents shall retain a copy of each license in their own

TITLE 3.-OF THE LEGISLATIVE DE-PARTMENT. CHAPTER XI.

Sec. 768. The Legislative Department of this kingdom is composed of the King, the House of Nobles, and House of Nobles, and the House of Representatives, each of whom has a negative on the other, and in whom is vested i power to make all manner of wholesome laws, as they shall tge for the welfare of the nation, and for the necessary supt and defense of good government, provided the same be not against or contrary to the Constitution.

Sec, 769. The legislative body shall assemble biennially, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the action, at such time, and in the place that the King may judge

Sec. 770. The members of either branch of the legislature shall, in all eases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their at-tendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech, or debate made in the House, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. XXX .- Of the House of Nobles. Sec. 771. The King appoints the members of the House of Nobles, who hold their seats during life, unless in case of resignation, subject, however, to punishment for disorderly behavior. The number of members of the House of Nobles shall not exceed thirty.

Sec. 772. No prson shall be eligble to a seat in the House of Nobles, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the kingdom five years. Sec. 773. The sessions of the House of Nobles shall be open to the public: provided, always, that any person creating a noise or disturbance shall be considered guilty of a high contempt, and shall be immediately committed to prism, there to remain during the pleasure of the House; and further provided, that the presiding officer may, at any time, order all persons not members, to withdraw from the House, when he or the House shall deem it proper or necessary.

ART. XXXI .- Of the House of Representatives. Sec. 774. The House of Representatives shall be

composed of not less than twenty-four, nor more than forty members, who shall be elected biennially. Sec. 775. The members of the House of Representa tives are chosen by the people; and shall receive for their services, a compensation of three dollars for every day's attendance in the Legislature, and five cents per mile, calculang by the most direct route, in going to and returning from the Legislature: provided, that no representative shall be entitled to receive pay for any day on which he is absent from the Le-

Sec. 776. All bills, or resolves, for rising the revenue, or calling for any expenditure of the public Sec. 717. The sessions of the House of Representatives shall be open to the public: provided, always,

that any person creating a noise or disturbance, shall be considered guilty of a high contempt, and shall be immediately committed to prison, there to remain during the pleasure of the Beuse; and further provided, that the presiding officer may, at any time, order all persons not members, to withdraw from the House, when he or the House shall deem it proper or necessary.

for representatives of the people, namely: Every male subject, or denized of the kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-five years, who shall know how to read and write; who shall understand accounts, and who shall have esided in the kingdom for at least one year immediately. Sec. 778. The following persons shall be eligible in the kingdom for at least one year immediately pre-his election: provided, always, that no person who is or an idios, or who shall at any time have been convicted of thep, bribery, perjory, forgery, embezziement, polygamy, or other high crime or misdemeanor, shall ever hold a seat as a re of the people.

Sec. 779. Every member of the House of Represen-tatives, before being admitted to take his seat, shall ake and subscribe the following oaths: "I most sokemily swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and conscien-tionate and impartially discharge my duties as a representative arge my daties as a representative

Which outh, after being subscribed, shall be filed by the clerk

ART. XXXII .- Of the Election of Representatives. ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Sec. 780. The number of the representatives of the people in the Legislature, shall be as follows, viz.:

For the Island of Havaii, eight, but is to say: One for the district of North Koma; beginning at and including, Keahualono, and extending to and including Punchao; One for the district of South Rona; beginning at Punchao, and extending to and including Kaheawai; One for the district of Kan: One for the district of Hamakua; One for the district of Kohala.

For the Island of Mani, six, that is to say: Two for the district emposed of Lahaina, Olowaia, Ekumehame and Kahoolawe; One for the district composed of Rahakuloa and Kaanapali; One for the district beginning with and including Waihee, and extending to and including Kahikinai, and extending to and including Kahikinai, and extending to and including Hamakualoa, and extending to and including Kula;

Two for the district composed of the Islands of Molokai and Lanal.

OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING ELEC-Sec. 781. The elections for representatives of the people to sit in the Legislature, shall be held in all the districts throughout the kingdom, on the first Monday of January, every second year, at such places as shall, from time to time, be designated by the Minister of the Interior, who shall give public notice of the same at least thirty days previous to the time of election.

Sec. 782. Whenever the Minister of the Interior shall deem it nesessary, for the public convenience, that more than one place should be established for receiving votes in any one district, he shall have the power to appoint two places, and he shall designate from among the justices, tax-collectors, and school-superintendents, within the district, inspectors to preside over and conduct the election at such places.

OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS. Sec. 783. Every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of

the kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, attained the full age of twenty years, and resided in the kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative, or representatives, of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the day of election: provided, that no insane person, nor any person who shall, at any time, have been convicted of any infamous crime, within this kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by King, and by the terms of such pardon restored to the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 784. No alien shall be allowed to vote for representatives of the people. OF THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

Sec. 785. The elections shall take place in the presence of the District Justices, the Tax-Collector, and the School-Superintendent of the district; or, in their absence, of agents appointed by them for that purpose, any three of whom shall constitute a Board of Inspector to conduct the election, and decide on the qualifications of voters. The District Justice, or in case there is more than one, the Justice who has Justice, or in case there is more than one, the Justice who has been longest in office, or his agent, shall be chairman of the said Board. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as applicable to those cases where more than one place is appointed for receiving votes in any district, as provided in section 782.

Sec. 786. The Minister of the Interior shall provide, at the expense of the government, a suitable ballotbox, or boxes, for each election district, with suitable locks and keys for fastening the same.

Sec. 787. Every Board of Inspectors in any district shall appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be, under oath to be administered to him by the chairman, to record truly the names of all persons who vote at the election. Such clerk shall receive a compensation of five dollars, to be paid out of any government moneys in the hands of the chairman.

Sec. 788. The polls shall be opened, and proclamation made thereof, at eight o'clock in the morning a the day of election, and shall be kept open till five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer. The electors shall vote by ballot, and each person offering to vote shall deliver his ballot to one and each person offering to vote shall deliver his ballot to one of the inspectors, who, on receiving such ballot, shall direct the clerk to record the name of the person delivering the same, and shall, without inspecting the name of the person voted for, examine said ballot so far only as to determine whether the same contains more than one ticket; if it do not, he shall place it in the ballot-box; but if it do, he shall make it manifest, and reject the same. The ballots, after having been placed in the box, shall not be removed from such box until the same are taken out to be counted, by the inspectors.

Sec. 789. The ballot shall be a paper ticket, which shall contain written or printed, or partly written nd partly printed, the name or names of the person or persons for whom the elector votes. After the close of the polls, the in spectors shall proceed without delay, first to ascertain from the clerk's record the whole number of persons voting, and then to out and count the whole number of votes given for the different candidates; and all persons who choose to attend at the counting of such votes shall be at liberty to do so.

Sec. 790. When the inspectors have ascertained the number of votes given for each candidate respectively, they shall make public declaration of the whole number of votes given in, the names of the persons voted for, and the num-ber of votes for each person, and the clerk shall make a fair record of the same, which shall be signed by the inspectors, and forwarded to the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 791. In those districts where there is only one place appointed for receiving votes, the Board of Inplace appointed for receiving votes, the Board of Inspectors shall deliver a certificate to the candidates for representatives in their respective districts, who have received the greatest number of votes for that office, in the following form, viz.: We, the undersigned, inspectors of election for the district of —, Island of —, do hereby certify that —, was duly elected a representative for said district, on the —— day of Given under our hands this - day of ---.

Sec. 792. In those districts where two places are appointed for receiving votes, the certificate of elecshall be given by the two persons presiding at such places

Sec. 793. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of lection, upon granting certificates of election, to imof the same to the Minister of the Innediately transmit a copy of the Sec. 794. Whenever two or more ballots are found

folded or rolled together, in such manner as to satisfy ectors that they are fraudulent, they shall be rejected. Sec. 795. If a ballot shall be found to contain a reater number of names for the office of representave, than the number of representatives to which that district entitled, it shall be considered fraudulent, and shall be rejected; but no bailot shall be considered fraudulent, or be rejected. for containing a less number of names than are authorized to be

MODE OF ANNULLING AN ELECTION AND OF FILLING VACANCIES.

Sec. 796. Whenever fifty or more of the voters of any district shall petition the House of Representatives, setting forth that any person chosen as representative for said district, has been elected through bribery, or any other un-fair means, or that he is not qualified according to law, the House of Representatives shall institute an inquiry into the truth of the charges in said petition; and if they find the charges to be true, they shall immediately declare his election

Sec. 797. Whenever the House of Representatives shall declare the election of any person null and small declare the election of any person and any word, as provided in the last preceding section, the clerk of said House shall immediately notify the inspectors of election, for the district in which such person was chosen, of the fact of the annulment of his election. Said inspectors, upon receiving such notification, shall give ten days previous public notice for holding a new election, and the electors of such district shall accordingly proceed again to choose a representative, in the same man-

Sec. 798. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in any of the election districts of the kingdom, either ignation, death, or any other cause, it shall be the duty of inspectors of election in such district, immediately on ascer-ning the fact, to give ten days previous public notice for hold-

and binding to all intents and purposes. Sec. 799. In the event of any such vacancy occuring during the period in which the Legislature is in sion, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the House of Repres, immediately to notify the inspectors of election of ct in which such vacancy has occurred, of that fact :

and said inspectors shall proceed to order, notify, and hold a new election, as provided in the last preceding sec PROVISIONS TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

Sec. 800. It shall be the duty of each inspector of

any election, to challenge any person offering to vote, whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an Sec. 801. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged as unqualified by an inspector, or by any her person, the Board of Inspectors shall read to the person challenged, the qualifications of an elector as contained in on 783, and shall tender to him the following oath :

You do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such jestions as shall be put to you, toucking your place of residence, ad qualifications as an elector at this election. The inspectors of election, or one of them, shall then put such mestions to the person challenged, as may be necessary to test

s qualifications as an elector at that election. Sec. 802. If the person challenged shall refuse to answer fully any questions which may be put to him as aforesaid, the inspectors shall reject his vote.

Sec. 803. If the challenge be not withdrawn, after the person offering to vote shall have answered the estions put to him as aforesaid, one of the inspectors shall der to him the following oath: You do solemnly swear that you are a subject or denizen of this kingdom, (as the case may be) of the age of twenty years; that you have resided in this kingdom for the last year immediately preceding this election; and in this district for the last three months immediately preceding this election; and that you have not voted at this elecion ; and that you have never been convicted of any infamous rime within this kingdom which has not been fully pareoned.

Sec. 804. If any person shall refuse to take the oath tendered, as prescribed in the last preceding section, his vote shall be rejected.

Sec. 805. Any pereon who shall vote more than nce at the same election, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not more than six months, in the discretion of the court. Sec. 806. Any person who shall vote, being disqualified by law, by reason of his conviction of some ofamons crime, which shall not have been pardoned, with the esteration to all the rights of a subject, or by reason of non-age, on-residence, or other cause, knowing of his disqualification, hall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, ned at hard labor not exceeding six months, in the

discretion of the court. Sec. 807. If any elector shall, knowingly, give in more than one ballot at any election, he shall be fined

acceding six months, in the discretion of the court. Sec. 808. If any person shall willfully aid or abet any one, in the commission of either of the offenses specified in the last three preceding sections, he shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 809. Any person who shall, by bribing another with money, promise of reward, or otherwise, attempt to influence any elector in giving his ballot; or who shall use any threat to procure any elector to vote contrary to the inclination of such elector, or to deter him from giving his ballot, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding six months,

Sec. 810. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of

Sec. 810. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of election, or one of them, immediately before proclamation is made of the opening of the polls, to open the ballotbox, in the presence of the people there assembled, and turn it upside down, so as to empty it of everything that may be in it, and then lock it; and it shall not be re-opened, until the close of the polls, for the purpose of counting the ballots therein.

Sec. 811. Any inspector of an election who shall, after the opening of the polls, put a ballot into the ballot-box, except his own ballot, or such as he may have received in the regular discharge if his duty; or who shall be guilty of any other fraud or notair dealing at me, election, shall

Sec. 814. No civil process shall be served in any district, on any person entitled to vote therein, TITLE 4.-OF THE JUDICIARY DEPART-

CHAPTER XII. Sec. 815. In order to conduct, with certainty and system, the judicial power, and that the government may be administered in accordance with law and justice, there shall be a department, to be styled the Judiciary Department, which shall be presided over by the Chief Justice and Chencellor of the Kingdom, whose duty it shall be to make a report to the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, of the business of said department, and the administration of justice throughout the kingsless.

Sec. 816. Said department, and the several judges and other judicial officers thereof, shall, in all respeets, be independent of both the executive and legislative departments. The King shall have no power to interfere with, alter, or overrule any judgment or decision of any judge, or other judicial officer: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent His Majesty from grant-ing reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, every in cases of impresciment. cept in cases of impeachment.

Sec. 817. The judicial power of the kingdom vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish. Sec. 818. No person holding a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, or any olice or District Court, shall be eligible to a seat in the Hou

Sec. 819. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity-arising under the Constituton, any law of this kingdom, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassalors, other public ministers and consuls, and to all cases of adhirally and maritime jurisdiction; and to all cases arising

Sec. 820. No person shall sit as judge in any case which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge, either directly or through a relative, may have any pecuniary interest. Neither shall any judge sit alone on an appeal, or new trial, in any case in which he may have given a previous judgment.

Sec. 821. No Judge of the Supreme or any Circuit Court, shall exercise the profession or employment of ourt, shall exercise the profession or employment of unsel or attorney, or be engaged in the practice of law, and no dige of any other court shall be employed, nor cliowed to opear as counsel or attorney before any court, in any suit,

Sec. 822. All duestions of law arising in any civil ause, shall be decided by the court, or judge, before whom the matter is pending; and the instructions of such court or judge in relation to the law, shall be binding upon the jory, if any be impanelled in the cause. Sec. 823. The several courts may cite and adopt e reasonings and principles of the admiralty, ma-

me, and common law of other countries, and also of the nan or civil law, so far as the same may be founded in justice, and not in conflict with the laws and customs of this kingdom. Sec. 824. The several courts of record shall have power to decide for themselves, the constitutionality Council. The Supreme Court shall have the power to declare null and void any such law, ordinance, order, or decree, as may on mature deliberation appear to it contrary to the Constitu-n, or apposed to the laws of nations, or any subsisting treaty

Sec. 825. The several courts, in their decisions, shall have due regard to vested rights. Sec. 826. The several courts of record, in term time, and the respective justices thereof, at chambers, shall have power summarily to commit for trial, any party appearing to the satisfaction of such court or justice, to have mitted perjury in any trial or proceeding had before the

CHAPTER XIII.-OF THE SUPREME COURT. Sec. 827. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the court.

Sec. 828. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal as pro-ided in the Constitution, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 829. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of all cases in law or equity, civil or criminal, and of all admiralty or maritime cases, whether the same be brought before it, by original writ, by appeal, or otherwise. It shall have conclusive jurisdiction of all suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, their attaches or servants, as far as any court can have consistently with the laws of nations; and of all actions against the Hawaiian Govrnment, which can be instituted only by permission of the King in Privy Council. In all sults brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, and in all suits in which a cons vice-consul shall be a party, either plaintiff or defendant, it shall have jurisdiction, but such jurisdiction shall not be exclusive. Sec. 830. The Supreme Court shall have the gen-

ion, to prevent and correct errors and abuses therein, where o other remedy is expressly provided by law. Sec. 831. The Supreme Court, or the Chief Justice, or First Associate Justice thereof, at chambers, shall haxe the power to issue writs of error, certiorari, mandamus, ne exeat regno, prohibition and quo verranto, and all other writs and processes, to courts of inferior jurisdiction, to corporas and individuals, that shall be necessary to the furtherance

eral superintendance of all courts of inferior juris-

of justice, and the regular execution of the laws. Sec. 832. The Supreme Court shall have power to make and award all such judgments, decrees, orders and injunctions, to issue all such executions and other writs and processes, and to do all such other acts, as may be necessary to carry into full effect all the powers which are or may be given to it by the Constitution and laws of the kingdom.

Sec. 833. The Supreme Court shall have power, from time to time, to make rules for regulating the practice and conducting the business of said court, in all cases not expressly provided for by law; and thereafter to revise said rules, so often as it may be found wise and necessary to simplify said practice, and remedy any abuses or imperfections that may be found to exist therein.

Sec. 834. Whenever any question of law shall arise in any trial or other proceeding, before the Supreme Court, when held by one justice, he may reserve the same for the consideration of the full court; and in such case shall report the case, or so much thereof as may be necessary for a full understanding of the question, to file associates. Sec. 835. Any question may be reserved in like manner, upon the motion of either party, on account

of any opinion, direction, or order of the justice, in any matter Sec. 836. If any party shall think himself ag-grieved by any such opinion, direction, or order, and the justice shall not think fit to reserve the case upon his motion, the party may aliege exceptions to such opinion, direction, or order, and the same being reduced to writing in a summary mode, and presented to the justice before the final adjournment of the court for the term, and being found conformable shall be allowed and signed by the justice; and if said justice shall refuse to allow and sign said exceptions, the truth of the allegations therein contained, may, nevertheless, be established before the full court, and the exceptions allowed by them.

Sec. 837. Upon the allowance of such exceptions, the questions arising thereon, shall be considered by the full court. If, however, the exceptions shall appear to the justice, before whom the trial is had, to be frivolous, immaterial, or intended for delay, the judgment may be entered, and execu-tion may be awarded or stayed, on such terms as the justice shall deem reasonable, notwitastanding the allowance of the ex-

Sec. 838. When upon the hearing of a case, brought before the court upon exceptions alleged as before provided, it shall appear that the exceptions are frivolous, or immaterial, or were intended for delay, the court may award against the party taking the exceptions, double costs from the time when the same were alleged, and also interest from the same time, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum on the sum, if any, found due for debt or damages, or may award any part of such additional costs and interest as it may deem

Sec. 839. When judgment shall have been rendered in any case, in which exceptions have been allowed, the judgment may be vacated by the full court, without any writ of error, in like manner as if it had been entered by mistake, and thereupon such further proceedings shall be had in the case, as to law and justice shall appertain.

Sec. 840. No trial by jury shall be prevented or delayed, by the filing or allowance of such exceptions, but the verifict shall be received and such further proceedings shall be had in the case, as the court may order in pursuance

Sec. 841. Whenever a cause shall be at issue in the Supreme Court, and it shall appear that the trial of the same will require the examination of a long or complicated count, on either side, such court may, on the application of ther party, or without such application, order such cause to be referred to three impartial and competent persons. Each party shall be entitled to mane one of the referees, and the court shall appoint the third, and in case el her party shall fail to nomi-

Sec. 842. There shall be four several terms of the Supreme Court held in each year, commencing as On the first Mondays of January, April, July, and October ; which said terms shall respectively be called the January, April, July, and October terms of the Supreme Court. The

court may however hold special terms at other times, whenever it shall deem it essential to the promotion of jestics. Sec. 843. The four regular terms shall be held at the Court House in the city of Honolulu : provided always, that the Chief Justice may, in case he shall deem it requisite by reason of war, pestilence, or other public calamity, or the danger thereof, order the same to be held at a different place, and it shall be so held until the order is revoked or a new place appointed. The several terms may be continued and held from the commencement thereof, until and including the

fourth Saturday after the commencement of each term. Sec. 844. When neither of the justices is present at the time and place appointed for holding the court, whether at the beginning of a term or at any adjournment thereof, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said Court, to adjourn the same from day to day, until one of the justices shall attend, or until an order in writing shall be received from one them respecting such adjournment.

Sec. 845. In case of the absence, or sickness, of the Chief Justice, or of a vacancy in that office, all the duties thereof, both at chambers and in banco, shall be per-formed during such absence, sickness, or vacancy, by the first Associate Justice, or such other justice as the King may appoint Sec. 846. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; the first Associate Justice an annual salary of four thousand dollars, and the second Associate Justice an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which said salary shall be paid in monthly payments, out of the beasury of the kingdom.

ART. XXXIII.—Of the Powers and Duties of the Justices of the Supreme Court at Chambers.

Sec. 847. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the Chancellor of the kingdom, and as such shall possess all the powers incident to that office at common law. He shall have power at chambers to decree the foreciosure of morginges, and generally, to hear and determine all matters in equity, bankruptcy, or admiralty: And the first Associate Justice shall act as vice-chancellor, and have full ind concurrent jurisdiction in all matters at chembers with said chan-

Sec. 845. The several justices of the Supreme Court iall have power at chambers, to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses, and to compel the production of parties, and accounts, and take all other steps necessary premotion of justice, in the matters pending before them to the second of the second of

e or misor trial. Sec. 850. The

Sec. 851. The shall have the

at chambers, to admeasure dower and partition real estate. When the flower in real estate cannot be set apart without great injury to the owners, the judge may ascertain the value of such dower in money, and order the same to be-paid on such terms as shall be just and reasonable. When the partition of real estate cannot be made without great prejudice to the parties, the judge may order a sale of the premises and divide the proceeds.

Sec. 853. Said justices shall severally have power at chambers, to grant divorces and separations, and fecree alimony; to legalize the adoption of children; and to lecree of affiliation of bastards.

Sec. 854. The several justices of the supreme court shall have power, subject to challenge for cause by either party, to select and impannel a special jury of inquiry of idiocy, lunacy, or de ventre inspiciendo, or in any other matter to be tried before any of said justices of chambers, and they shall re-ceive and act upon the verdict of such jury as equity

Sec 855. The several justices of the supreme court shall have power at chambers, upon any sworn application made in writing, to issue writs of habeas corpus for inquiring into the cause of any alleged unlawful imprisonment or restraint, or of ad testificandum, and they may enlarge on ball persons rightfully confined, in all ballable cases.

Sec. 856. Any justice of the supreme court, at chambers or in banco, upon the application of either party, may require either the plaintiff or defendant to give she may describe in any case, upon such terms and conditions as Sec. 857. The supreme court in term time, or the Chief Justice or first Associate Justice thereof at

chambers, upon satisfactory proof that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in any case pending in said court, or in any cir-cuit court, may, after hearing the opposite party, or without such hearing should be fail to appear after due notice, change the venue to some other circuit, and order the record to Sec. 858, If at the time fixed for the hearing of any matter before a justice of the supreme court at chambers, he is absent, or unable to hear it, the same may be transferred by his order to some other justice of said court, who

Sec. 859. An appeal may be taken to the full court, Sec. 859. An appeal may be taken to the full court, in banco, from any decision, judgment, order, or decree, made by any justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, and said Supreme Court in banco shall have power to review, reverse, affirm, amend, modify, or remand for new hearing at chambers, such decision, judgment, order, or decree, in whole or in part, and as to any or all of the parties. Every such appeal shall be taken upon the record, and no new evidence shall be introduced in the court above: provided always, that the court above may in case evidence is offered, which is clearly newly discovered evidences and material to the just decision of the aucovered evidence, and material to the just decision of the peal, admit the same Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to permit an appeal to be taken from any order by any justice allowing any warrant, attachment, writ, or other process; or for the taxation of costs; or any other order of a

ART. XXXIV .- Of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Sec 860. The clerk of the supreme court shall be appointed by the justices thereof, and hold his office appointed by the justices thereof, and hold his office subject to their pleasure. He shall have charge of the seal of the court, which shall be impressed upon all its process. He shall have power to issue process in all suits and matters brought before the Supreme Court, or before the Chief Justice or any Associate Justice thereof at chambers. He shall also have power to administer oaths, to take the depositions of witnesses, to assess damares upon notes, bonds, bills of exchange, orders, and other liquidated obligations, in all cases in which default shall have been made, or on reference by the court, and all other powers and duties in relation to the drawing of jurors, and in all other matters, which lawfully pertain to his office, or and in all other matters, which lawfully pertain to his office, or are necessary to the transaction of the business of the Supreme Court. He shall also be ex officio a master in chancery. Sec. 861. He shall be sworn to the faithful dis-

charge of all the duties of his office, by one of the justices of the Supreme Court ; and before entering on the performance of such duties he shall give a bond to the Minister of Fimance, with one or more sufficient sureties, and in such sum as may be approved by the Supreme Court, conditioned for the taithful discharge of all his official duties. Sec. 862. He shall attend and record the proceedings of the court, and have the care and custody of

the court or to his office, subject however, to the orders of Sec. 868. In eq uity, admiralty, or maritime cases, and in all matters heard before any justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, the clerk shall attend and record such part of the proceedings as shall be directed by the court, either by general rules, or by special order of the justice hear-

an alphabetical list of the names of all parties to any suit or judgment therein recorded, with a reference to the page where it is recorded; and where there are several persons, either plaintiffs or defendants, the name of every person, with a like reference, shall be inserted in its appropriate place in said Sec. 865. The justices of the supreme court shall aspect the doings of the clerk, from time to time,

Sec. 864. He shall keep in every book of records,

and see that the records are made up seasonably and kept in good order; and if necessary, said justices may employ a deputy clerk, to assist said clerk in keeping up his records, and in the discharge of his other duties. If the records are left incomplete for more than three months at any one time, such neglect, unless caused by sickness or other good reason, shall be adjudged a forfeiture of the clerk's bond. Sec. 866. The clerk shall exhibit the records, at very term, to the justices of the supreme court, and

at such other times as may be required by any justice, so that the court may have notice of any errors or defects in the keeping of the records, and may cause the same to be corrected. Sec. 867. In case of the absence or death of the clerk, his deputy shall act as clerk, until the clerk shall resume the discharge of his duties, or until another shall be appointed by the court. In case there be no deputy, the ourt shall appoint a clerk pro tempore, who shall receive for is services such compensation as the court shall think proper, to be paid from the appropriation for the standing clerk, or from the public treasury, as the court may direct, by order upon the Ministry of Finance, out of any moneys not otherwise appro-

Sec. 868. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall eep exact accounts of all fines, costs, and fees, received by him, and shall render quarterly accounts of the same,

under oath, to the Minister of Finance. Sec. 860. The Clerk of the Supreme Crass shall receive an annual salary of two thousand to ars, which shall be paid in monthly payments out of the t -sury of

the kingdom. CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS. Sec. 870. The kingdom shall be divided into four judicial circuits, as at present constituted, that is to The first circuit shall consist of the Island of Oahu, whose seat of justice shall be at Honolulu; the second circuit shall consist of the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lama and Kahoolawe, whose seat of justice shall be at Lahaina, on the Island of Maui; the the

cuit shall consist of the Island of Hawaii, whose seat of justice chall be at Hilo and Waimea; the fourth circuit shall conthe Island of Kauai and Nihau, whose seat of justice shall be at Nawiii wili, on the Island of Kauai. Sec. 871. The terms of the respective circuit courts shall be held as follows, that is to say:

In the first circuit, on the first Taesday of August in each year; in the second circuit, semi-annually, on the second Tuesday of June, and the second Tuesday of December; in the third circuit, on the first Tuesday of September in each year; in the fourth circuit, on the first Tuesday of May in each year. Sec. 872. It shall be duty of one of the justices of

the Supreme Court to attend and preside over each term of the Circuit Courts; and the expenses of any justice of the Supreme Court in attending, holding, and returning from any such court, shall be paid from the annual appropriation for the expenses of said courts. Sec. 873. If one of the Justices of the Supreme

Court shall fail to attend any Circuit Court at the time at which it is appointed to be held, the sheriff or some cir-cuit judge shall open the court and adjourn the same from day to day; and if the said justice shall not attend before ten o'clock of the third day, such circuit judge or sheriff shall adjourn the Sec. 874. All persons bound to appear at any cir-

cuit court, which shall have failed, as mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be bound to appear at the next Sec. 875. The seals of the several circuit courts

shall be those already devised, and now in use by Sec. 876. His Majesty the King, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint a sufficient number of circuit judges, not exceeding three for each judicial circuit. Said circuit judges shall hold office during good be-havior, subject, however, to removal as provided in the Consti-

Sec. 877. Each circuit judge, when there is only one in a circuit, shall receive an annual salary of fif

then hundred dollars, and shall make a regular tour of his cir-cuit at least twice every year, for the trial of appeals at cham-bers; and each circuit judge, when there is more than one in the circuit for which he is appointed, shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; which salaries shall be paid by month-ly payments, out of the treasury of the kingdom. Sec. 878. The circuit judges shall have power in their respective circuits, to hear and determine, at chambers, all appeals made to them by any party from the deci-sion of any district or police justice, within their jurisdiction. Sec. 879. To constitute a circuit court, in either of

Sec. 879. To constitute a circuit court, in either of the judicial circuits, at least one circuit judge of such circuit shall be associated on the bench with a justice of the Supreme Court: provided, however, that in case of the inability of all the circuit judges of the circuit to attend, the Justice of the Supreme Court in attendance may hold the court alone.

Sec. 880. The respective circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all civil suits between individuals, or in which the government is plaintiff, involving a greater amount of indebtedness or claim than one hundred dollars, and appellate jurisdiction in all such suits when the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars. They shall have power to hear and determine all private actions arising within t eir jurisdiction, sounding in consequential injury or damages, without limit as to amount of claim. They shall also have power to partition real estate; to grant writs of ejectment and of possession; to admeasure dower; to affiliate bastards; to grant warrants of summary arrest and imprisonment; to restrain by writs of ne exeat, njunction and attachment; to restrain by writs of ne exeat, njunction and attachment; to issue commissions for the examination of foreign or domestic witnesses; to depute the power of administering oaths; to change the venue of trial at the request of either party to any cause depending before them, to some other circuit; to grant continuances at d postponements; to grant writs of habeas corpus; to enlarge prisoners on bail; to decree the annulment of the marriage contract, and grant divorces and separations, for legal causes, and decree alimony; and to decree the annulment of mortgages upon real estate or chattel prop Tty.

Sec. 881. The oriminal jurisdiction of the circuits courts shall be co-extensive with the circuits which they are created. It shall be appellate from the dist and police courts thereof in all cases cognizable before the courts, and original in all other cases, except of crimes pure able by death, which shall be solely cognizable before the Sec. 882. The jurisdiction shall not extend to the enforcement of the enforcement of the enforcement of the theory of the control of the cont

...

Sec. 884. The respective circuit courts shall have ower, from time to time, to make rules for regula-oner, from time to time, to make rules for regula-one the practice and conducting the business of said courts, and regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and conducting the business of the regulating the practice and regulating the regulating the regulating the regulation and regulating the regulating the

Sec. 885. The sessions of the several circuit courts shall not extend during any one term beyond the period of fourteen days, and all causes not reached upon the calendar, or not within that period disposed of, shall be continued to the next term of said court: provided, however, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may order a special term of any circuit court to be held, whenever he may deem it essential

ART. XXXV .- Of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts. Sec. 886. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall int the clerks of the several circuit courts, who appoint the clerks of the several circuit courts, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said Justices. Said clerks shall severally have the charge of the seals of their respective courts, and shall have power to issue all writs and processes required by the practice of said courts. Sec. 887. The said clerks shall attend all the said

courts held in their respective circuits, and record their proceedings, and shall have the care and custody of all re-cords, books and papers appertaining to their respective offices, and filed and deposited therein. Sec. 888. The clerks of the several circuit courts hall each be sworn to the faithful discharge of his

duties, and give a bond to the Minister of Finance, to be approved by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties, condi-Sec. 889. Each circuit court clerk shall keep an exact account of all fees and costs received by him, and shall, quarterly, render a faithful account of the same, un-der eath, to the Minister of Finance.

Sec. 890. In keeping their records they shall be overned by the rules prescribed in that respect for Sec. 891. The clerks of the several circuit courts shall receive for their services an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

(Continued in Supplement of this date.) B. F. SNOW, COMMISSION MERCHANT. HONOLULU, H. I. WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Genuine Farina Cologne-4711. White water bottles, Bay State lanterns Blown lanterns, with spring bottoms.

Looking-glasses, gilt frames, assorted sizes, tins crackers, asstd.

Sup. Oolong Tea-13-lb boxes. China rice Tomato catsup,
Black ink,
Bxs maccaroni, Maps of the United States.

Bags assted shot, Silvered bits, Solar Lamps-Assorted sizes. House paper, Carpet tacks. Ship's compasses, dlocks, brass and iron,

Jack knives,

Brand's Whaling Guns and Irons. Brown's do. do. do. Guns. Pitchers, decanters, Glass preserve dishes, set Cutting Blocks-With CHAIN PENDANTS, complete. Chain can-hooks, boat anchors, Oakum, row-locks, sail needles.

Manila and Hemp Cordage-Assorted Sizes. Ratline, spunyarn, seizing, towline. Blue Bunting. Rasps and files, Axes, green paint, Chisels,
Coal tar, black paint, composition sheathing nails, sheet lead,

Shooks and Heads, New Bedford Casks. Hoop Iron, Cooper's Rivets. Iron bedsteads, 1 French bedstead, Jute door mats,

1 main topsail. 1 topgallaut studding sail, Fire crackers, spittoons. Raven's Duck Chain Cables. FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES. GROCERS' COUNTER

SAILS.

Assorted Shelf Hardware, Boxes Glass. Wagon harnesses, Worsted and silk coach lace. Cases quart bottles, cases pint bottles. Composition and Felt for Fire-proof Roofs.

PRESSED HOPS, etc., etc., etc., etc., W. A. ALDRICH WILL RECEIVE PER PHANTOM AND FLEETWOOD, and offers for sale, the following:

Bales Amoskeag stripes, Bales do tickings, 30 inch Bales do tickings, 30 inch, Bales do sheeting, 32 inch. Oil Carpeting. Hats. 170 dozen men's paim leaf hats, Case brown Leghorn hats, Case dark cashmere wool hats, Case black wool hats, Case brown wool hats, Cases figured pearl wool hats, Cases pearl wool hats.

Brogans and Boots. Cases men's waxed ld. and bd. brogans, " thick boots,
" boots, half double sole, " thick boots, 14 inch leg, grain boots, 16 apch leg

walnut axe handles, Finished and varnished ox bows, Cases Hunt's handled axes, Cases saddles & bridles. Manila Cordage-1, 1, 14 bnd 14 in. Cases Tobacco.

An assorted lot of fancy light coats, " lot of satinet pants, Denim frocks and pants, Cases pea jackets, Cases bickory shirts, Ivery tooth combs, Long round combs, Dressing combs, Fancy India rubber toys, etc.

FOR SALE. JUST ARRIVED PER AMERICAN CLIP.

Bales bro. cotton, Bales awning stripes, a new article Bales bro. drilling, Cases print lawns,
Cases print lawns,
Cases satteen blea. twill,
Bales printed carpets,
Cases ladies' gaiter lined boots
Cases men's rubber boots,
Cases boys' do do,
Cases women's do do,
Cases charcoal irons,
Bale reime pork Bils prime pork, Barrels mess pork, Har bbls mess pork, Qr bbls mess pork, Bbls mess beef, Rbls navy mess beef, Half boxes raisins, Casks pilot bread,
New Bedford iron hoops, 1x16, 1x17, 11x17, 11x17,
24-tf Apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO.

Goat Skins, Tallow. Slush! PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST MAR-ket rates, by [119-tt] CHAS. BREWER & CO. Old Copper.

Old Composition, Old Yellow Metal. PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST MAR-ket rates, by 1.9 tf CHAS BREWER & CO. Goat Skins.

composition.

ases salt, in 20th bags

Caraway seed, Sugar cured hams

Whale spades
Cases matches
347 sash doors
25 brdls windows
10 brdls blinds
Cases hickory shirts

Per "Raduga." An invoice of ladies' fancy Cases charcoal irons

Sundries.

Calch Tate Native's Pride

Hide poison Turpentine Boiled linseed oil

Boat's davits

Just Received and for Sale! DRESH AND CHOICE GROCERIES.

Cheese, paps jelly, currants, Citron peel, Oregon salmon, Fresh apples, raspberry jam, Honey, ginger in jars, Do. quinces and pears, Plum, grape and current jelli Green corn and peas, French peas, asst'd sauces, Olive oil, pepper sauce, Tomato keschup, mustard, Curry powder, ground ginge Black and cayenne pepper, Cloves, cream tartar, Oysters in 1 and 2 fb tins, English jams and preserves, Crockery Ware.

Ship's water bottles, Lamp shades, lamp chimneys,

三 劉明 於正華

e 25 half bbls dried apples
61 casks 157 bbls bread
9 i an3 3 i csks Pinet b
75 cases champagne cider
Cases of oysters, 18 tins
Cases assorted meats
Cases green corn
Cases table salt
Cases water crackers

Toilet sets, cups and saucers, Soup tureens Tea pots, cream pots, Mugs, boats, Pitchers with covers, Washbowls and pitch Flower pots, spittoons, Candle sticks, foot baths. Stone Ware. Bread pans, Water jugs, Bean pots and bakers, Glass Ware.

Rivi bottles, seed bot Salt cellars, Indian lamp sha Shade candle sticks, Colored water bottles. Sauce and cruet bottles, Cut tumbiers, lamps, Wine glasses, goblets, Britannia Ware. Water pitcher Cruet stadds.

Shoe brushes, axe handles,

Lanterns, seives, coffee Pain killer, fea kettles, grid irons l'obacco, eigars and spuff, T. Constantly on hand, fresh island butter, ground coffee, &c. 161-tf T. MOSSMAN & SON. Groceries. ON SALE. BY RECENT ARRIVALS, THE

rench mustard, Sweet savory. amer savory Curry powder, Ground cassia, Ground black pepper, Whole do do, ter, soda and wine crackers, Smoked hams. Smoked herrings, Pimento, Ground cloves, Ground ginger, Best Oolong tea. Green corn, Crushed and loaf sugar,

Haxall flour. N. B.-Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee always on J. C. SPALDING

Offers for Sale, just received PER BARK "SACHEM," FROM BOSTON. 7 BALES BRO. DRILLS, 100 doz denim frocks and pants, 7 cases cheese,
4 bales pump and rig'g leather,
280 kegs white lead,
20 bbls rice,
151 cases boiled oil, 3 cases ticks, 2 cases bleached jeans, 1 case honey-comb qui 4 bags pepper, 10 coils Russia bolt rope 1 case striped grass cloth, 1 case white duck, 1 case bl. and white ouilting 18 casks pilot bread. boxes family soap, 25 cases refined lard. 18 coils spunyarn, 8 cases men's clothing, 100 half bbls crushed sugar, 200 saddles, complete, 25 kits No. 1 mackere!, 5 cases chargoal irons, 55 cases boots and shoes 200 boxes S. W. soap, 10 half bbis hide poison, 25 cases green peas.

20 cases al ohol.

11 qr and 28 eighth casks best dark brandy, 2 qr pipes Hennessey's do, 3 qr do Martell's do, 6 qr and 8 4 casks Rivierre do, 140 boxes Catawba brandy, 20 cases spirits turpentin 43 coils Manila cordage, 50 bbis extra mess beef, 30 half bbls prime butter 5 cases box sait, 3 shooks grad salt, 20th bags, 50 haif bbls best whiskey, 117 kegs nads, Honolulu, March 24, 1859. 143-tf

Wines and Spirits.

nia ground singer, in glasst California ground sage, in glass, Hamiin & Baker's oysters, Fresh peaches, in s.

Raspberry jam,
Strawberry jam,
Strawberry jam,
Fresh strawberries, in glass,
Green corn, fresh honey, fresh apples, citron peel.
Green corn, fresh by H. W. SEVERANCE.

OAK PLANK, &c.

OAK PLANK, &c.

Hard Pine Plank,
Spruce Deck Plank,
Hard Pine Rails, For sale by CHAS, BREWER & CO. CASES ENAMELED CLOTH, Children's Cabs,

Children's Carriages, various patterns,

For sale by CHAS, BREWER & CO. PRESERVED VEGETABLES. CASES PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

Meats,

Brandy Fruits, daily just received per clipper ship

Syren,"

For sale by

CHAS. BREWER & CO. PER YANKEE.

TRESH MACKEREL, IN KITS. Cream tartar, in glass, Table salt, in boxes. H. W. SEVERANCE COOPERS' PUNCHING MACHINES. COOPERS' PUNCHING MACHINES,
Coopers' Truss Hoops, just arrived by the dipper ship
"Syren,"
For sale by
CHAS. BREWER & CO.

COALS: 250 TONS BEST ENGLISH COALS For sale by
H. HACKPELD & CO. 3 INCH TO 7 1-2 INCH SHROUDING-For sale by D. C. WATERMAN & CO.

SIX CASES SUP. OIL CLOTH, assecred widths, just received and for sale by CHAR BRIWER & CO. SHEET IRON. CST ENGLISH SHEET IRON, OF ALL sizes and discussion, to make by MELCHERS & CO. OR SALE-EX SACRES.

ED PARLOR PIANO FOR

MOR COO

NOW DUE Per "SEA NYMPH," from I AND TO ARRIVE PER RADUGA."

" JOSIAH BRADLEY." " HUMPHREY NELSON" " WASHINGTON AU CONSISTING OF THE MOST DENI
goods for country store keepers ever impress
market. The particulars will be given after the

advertisement. It will be the most inviting and trade that could be desired.

The designs of these prints, as well as do per "Humphrey Nelson," are entirely ser, set a borrowed from the old designs of importance by 161-1m FOR SALE TO ARRI BY THE UNDERSIGNED

THE CARGO OF THE A 1 BRITIS " Etumphrey Nelso 454 tons measurement, 901; tes beis CHELLEW, MASTER, CAILED FROM LIVERPOOL N

Dry Goods.

red prints, two blac prints, Turkey as ellow prints, plain. Turkey red deat, in hame brench lawns, moleskins, brillians piem and fancy silks, Victoria hely tton handkerchiefs, primed bordered handkerchiefs kerchiefs, Tur-key red do., white LINEN CAMBBIE denims, riding bats, cotton umbrellas, silk

men's felt bats, slik handkerchiefs, uper shepherd's plaid, blue twilled flannet, pla flannet, grey woolen wrappers, men's was Cases Geneva, Old Tom Gin, Scotch White, he Pale Cognac, Pale Sherry, Fine Oil Par to BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER Hhds, Salts' Ale, bhds. Younge't D. Sundries.

ms and bacon, Assorted iron. SUGAR PANS AND COOLERS Hoop iron, I case superior assorted for FIFTY TONS RICE, in 100-10 ten Daily expected, per SEA NYMPR. to

MARZETTI'S ALE AND PORTEL

And by the first conveyance from England the a PHREY NELSON, for which, vessel they were in tiful assortment of ENGLISH PRINTS, inches yellows, and other choice styles.

1.7 The designs of these prints, as well as of the per "Humphrey Nelson," are entirely sex, of a borrowed from the old designs of importation by a 160-tf JANION, GER D. C. WATERMANA

And shortly per GONELZA, from Lonks.

Offers for Sale: 200 BBLS. EXTRA MESS BED. 25 half bbis superfine flour, for familia, 5,000 lbs bread, pilot, mavy and medium, 25 half bbis crushed sugar,

150 coils New Bodford towines,
50 bundles navy oakum,
25 bbis pitch,
60 boxes tobacco,
1000 gallons spirits of turpentine,
2 tons iron hoops,
300 coils Manila cordage, 5½ inch, 4½ ii.
3½, 3½, 3½, 3, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2, 1½ and 1½
50 coils 6 thread, 9 thread and 12 thread
50 coils Russia cordage, 7½ inch shread 50 colls Russia cordage, 73 inch shreels, 5, 4, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2 and 11 inch.
25 colls 9, 12 and 15 thread, seising, has line, rounding and houseline, Chain cables and anchors.
Copper and from spikes, 4 and 5 inch, Ship's cambooses, complete, Nos. 2 and 3 What. ton duck, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7,

10,000 feet white pine boards, Hard pine beading, Spruce flour boards, Hard pine flouring boards. To the Owners, and Persons in Whaleships in the Pacific

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAIL-ROS The Panama Rail-Road Comp of informing those interested ories the Isthmus of Oil from the Pacific to the United fits and supplies from the United The Railroad has been in regular more than two years, and its capacity of the Country description of the Country description of the Isthmus o wery description of merchandise, inches has been fully tested. The attention whaleships has recently been turned their oil from Panama to New York of and the Panama Itail-Road Company to afford every facility which may be plishment of this important object, been built in the bay of Panama, to receive cargoes in Cars are run to receive eargoes for alongside, and deliver the same ale wall. Vessels of from 200 to 300 safety, grounding in the mud at low The vessels to and from Aspina-longing to the Rail-Road Company under through Bills of Luding cents per gallon, if received at the eler, and on if received in the harbor from ship's in

The vessels of the Company sail regular the average passages to and from Assingat twenty-five days. The time occupied in four hours. Oil, during its transit across covered with canvas, or conveyed in cover may be assured that every care will be table Several cargoes have already been covery out the slightest loss.

Oil or other goods consigned for transparent of the Panama Rail-Road Company Nelson, Commercial Agent of the Company of the

Just Received per Brig "IND OTHER LATE ARRIVAL offered for sale by the understruct, vie

Huller's Celebrated Pale Hrut Barsac, Champagne, Turpelline II, superior German Blacksmith's Conolive Oil, superior German Elacksmin wedish and English Bar Iron, assorted size beet-lead and Lead Pipe, Guns, Eifes, Gun IALF-INCH LUMBER. 149-tf ED. HOFFSCHLARGER & S

New Goods! New DECEIVED EX REC

Just Received per "Yankee." WHITEWASH BRUSHES, CALIFOR-

> PREDERIC L. HASES, Agent Panama R. R. Co., Honolain S. L. ALOHA